

Fair tonight and Sunday; warmer, light variable winds, becoming fresh southerly.

# The Evening Times

A Washington Paper  
For Washington People.

Number 2086.

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1902.

Price One Cent.

## PRINCE OF WALES MAY BE NEXT ROYAL GUEST

Expected to Attend Chamber  
of Commerce Opening.

## NEW YORKERS VERY RETICENT

Chairman Smith Says London Despatch  
Is Practically Correct—State Depart-  
ment's General Invitation, Through  
Diplomatic Channels to Foreigners.

The notification sent out some time ago by the State Department to consular officials of this country everywhere regarding the prospective opening of the new Chamber of Commerce Building in New York, has led to the expectation that many notables will attend, as representatives of foreign countries, and that foremost among them will be the Prince of Wales.

Enquiry at the State Department this afternoon gained the response that no news of a visit from King Edward's son had been definitely received, but that as the occasion to be celebrated in the metropolis will be an event of great financial and international importance, the despatching of a royal prince to represent the British nation would not seem unlikely.

A despatch to The Times from New York this afternoon says that Charles S. Smith, chairman of the executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce, when shown the London despatch this morning to the effect that the Administration in Washington was officially forwarding the proposal for the visit of the Prince of Wales to this country to attend the dedication of the new Chamber of Commerce, remarked:

"The despatch from London is in the main correct. The committee which has the matter in charge is formulating plans, but at this time etiquette forbids me from discussing them."

Chairman Smith said that an invitation has been sent, through the United States Government, to have a representative of King Edward present during the ceremonies of the dedication, but he declined to say whether the Prince of Wales had been designated as King Edward's representative or not.

As the invitation has not yet reached the other side to be considered by King Edward, it is only natural that discussion of the invitation be deferred for a time.

Members of the Chamber of Commerce were much surprised today when they learned that their plans had become known. J. Pierpont Morgan, who sailed last Wednesday on the oceanic, is said to carry an invitation from the Stock Exchange.

## PHILIPPINE MEASURE NEXT IN THE SENATE

Steering Committee Gives It  
the Right of Way.

The Senate Steering Committee has decided to take up immediately after the vote on the Chinese exclusion bill the Philippine civil government bill, and then the Nicaragua Canal bill.

No action was taken with regard to the Cuban reciprocity bill, as it has not yet reached the Senate.

The placing of the Philippine bill ahead of the canal bill in order of consideration is a disappointment to the friends of the latter measure.

It is expected that the Chinese exclusion bill, which is now the unfinished business, will continue the subject of debate all of next week, and the final vote upon it is hardly anticipated before the 15th instant.

The Philippine bill will then be taken up, and not even the most sanguine will now endeavor to make a guess as to the length of time the measure will occupy. Some say it will take five or six weeks, and it is at least probable that it will continue to occupy the attention of the Senate for half of that time, the Democrats being determined to discuss at length the whole Philippine policy of the Administration.

Thus at the earliest it will be the 1st of May, and probably the 15th of that month, before the bill can be considered. In the meantime appropriation bills will be sandwiched in whenever possible.

## IMPASSIONED APPEAL TO KING FOR PEACE

French Writer Begs Edward  
to Stop Boer War.

PARIS, April 5.—M. George Guroy publishes in the "Figaro" an impassioned rhetorical appeal to King Edward, calling on him to restore peace in South Africa on the eve of his coronation.

The writer pleads:

"Listen, sire, to the voice of universal conscience, in contending against which Napoleon wrought his downfall. The murmur comes from everywhere, till it rises to an outcry of admiration and pity caused by the sublime spectacle of a people struggling to death for independence. Stiffen yourself against evil counselors, particularly against the ill-omened man with the lightning, whose brutal pride has for three years made no man's tears flow."

## A MEDICINE BILL OFFERED.

Measure Regulating Sale of Serums and  
Toxins in the District.

Representative Russell of Connecticut today introduced a bill to regulate the sale of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products in the District of Columbia.

The bill prevents, after six months, the sale of any such goods except those manufactured under license issued by the Treasury Department and properly

## PRESIDENT PREPARES FOR CHARLESTON TRIP

Winding Up Work Preliminary  
to Starting South.

## ARRANGEMENTS FOR JOURNEY

Party to Travel by Special Train Over  
the Southern Railway, Leaving Here  
at 3:30 o'clock Monday Afternoon,  
Programme of Entertainment.

Few callers were received at the White House today. The President is making an effort to clear away all accumulated routine business before his departure for Charleston on Monday.

Secretary Cortelyou has perfected all arrangements for the trip. The special train upon which the President's party will travel will consist of five or six coaches and will leave the Sixth Street depot over the tracks of the Southern Railway at 3:30 o'clock Monday. Charleston will be reached on Tuesday morning. The programme for that day includes a trip around Charleston harbor and a banquet in the evening at the Charleston Hotel where the President will make a speech. The Exposition will be visited the following day and lunch served to the party at the Women's Building. That evening the party will go to the Pine Forest Inn at Summerville, where to be the guests of Capt. F. W. Wagoner, president of the Exposition. Departure for Washington will be made the following day after a visit to the great tea plantation at Summerville.

## LIBERTY'S TORCH IS TO BE RELIGHTED

Freedom's Beacon Will Be  
Brighter Than Ever.

## THE WAR DEPARTMENT PLANS

The Liberty Statue light is not to be  
extinguished. On the contrary, it is possible that it will be made stronger than ever.

Secretary Root has practically come to this conclusion, that the light on Liberty Statue in New York Harbor should be considered as a part of the general scheme of coast defenses, and will probably so order. The only matter which has not yet been definitely determined is under what appropriation the expense of continuing the light can be paid. If necessary the Secretary will ask for a special appropriation.

Major General John R. Brooke is now in Washington to consult with the War Department authorities on the matter, and it is understood, has advised in favor of continuing the light.

## PROBABLE CHANGES IN PERSONAL TAX BILL

Rate for New Trust Companies  
to Be Lessened.

The Senate District Committee has under advisement an amendment to the personal tax bill suggested by the attorneys for the trust companies at their hearing yesterday.

The attorneys called the attention of the committee to the fact that the tax on a company with a capital of \$1,000,000 in the trust business and \$1,250,000 in the storage business would be \$15,000 or \$18,000 a year. This rate of taxation before a concern had begun to do a profitable business, it was declared, would be prohibitive.

Senator McMillan was impressed with the force of the argument and it has been virtually decided that in the early years of its existence a company need only pay 1 1/2 per cent on its gross earnings as at present.

No change is likely to be made in the bill with regard to established banks and trust companies.

The tax proposed on wearing apparel over the value of \$200 will probably be left out, but it is not likely that any exemption in favor of jewelry will be made. Some change of the law in favor of the local stock brokers is also contemplated. The local stock exchange last year received in commissions a total of only \$2,900. This was an average of only \$60 each for the forty brokers, and as the proposed tax is \$500 it would act as virtual confiscation.

## MR. KNOX'S OPINION ON CHALMETTE MATTER

Communication Sent to State Depart-  
ment and the President Today.

Attorney General Knox this morning sent to the State Department an opinion concerning the status of the British supply station at Chalmette, near New Orleans, La. A copy of the opinion was also sent to the President. It was not made public.

At the Department of Justice this morning no information regarding the nature of the opinion could be ascertained. Secretary Hay, when asked what the attitude of the Attorney General upon the question of international neutrality concerned, said that he had not yet become acquainted with the communication.

## ENGLAND TO SEND A COMPANY OF TROOPS HERE

Men to Be Used in Gathering Mules for  
the British Army.

LONDON, April 5.—A company of British Indian troops are shortly to be sent to America to gather mules for the British remount department.

Nothing has been heard by the State Department of the reported coming of British soldiers for the purpose of securing animals for the British remount

## NEITHER BUTLER NOR HORTON ELECTED

Report on Twelfth Missouri  
District Contest.

## FRAUDULENT VOTES FOR BOTH

Seven Thousand Ballots Cast Under  
Names and Addresses Which Could Not  
Be Discovered as Representing Actual  
Residents of St. Louis.

The majority of the House Committee on Elections, No. 1, through the chairman, Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, today presented to the House its report in the contested election case of William M. Horton vs. James J. Butler, from the Twelfth Missouri district, which is entirely within the city limits of St. Louis. It is a document of forty-three printed pages, containing a summary of the case of about 1,500 words. The summary says:

"We find that no valid election was held for Representative in the Fifty-seventh Congress from the Twelfth district of Missouri, because—

"First, frauds permeated the conduct of the election in a large part of the district to prevent a full, free, and fair expression of the public desire in respect to the election of a Representative in Congress.

"Second, while the evidence of Democratic frauds are numerous and in almost every precinct discoverable, yet upon one of the many phases of the testimony showing Democratic frauds, it appears that 5,000 votes were cast for the contestant under names and addresses which a careful canvass could not discover as representing actual residents. We cannot apply one rule of inference to one side and refuse to apply it to the other side. Now can we when so many votes apparently tainted with fraud are involved determine that he who has least benefited by them shall be declared elected. It is possible that this conclusion may not be entirely fair to the contestant, but we are convinced that it is the only just decision we could render.

## Frauds on Both Sides.

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## To Elect Butler at Any Cost.

"Whatever else may appear in the case, this fact stands out plain and undisputed: That the Democratic managers determined, at all hazards and at any cost of money or of fraud, to elect James J. Butler to Congress.

To allow such an election to stand, to permit its beneficiary to retain his seat, would be to serve notice on the people of St. Louis that their efforts to purify the ballot box are futile, and that the public conscience, no matter how fully aroused, is powerless to effect its decrees."

The report was submitted to the House today by Chairman Taylor gave the minority three weeks in which to prepare a report.

## RECEIVER ASKED FOR NEGRO INSTITUTIONS

Capital Savings Bank and  
Industrial Building and  
Savings Company.

## ALLEGED TO BE INSOLVENT

Said to Be Practically One Concern and  
the Money Raised by the Building  
Company Used as the Funds of the  
Banks—Injunction Wanted.

Suit was instituted in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia this morning by Messrs. Leckie and Fulton, attorneys, in behalf of Daniel Jordan, against the Industrial Building and Savings Company, the Capital Savings Bank, and their officers and directors. The appointment of a receiver and the injunction of the officers against the disposal of any of the assets are asked, based on the allegation that both concerns are insolvent.

Both the bank and the building and savings company were organized, and have been and are conducted by colored men. Their officers, directors, and customers are colored. The bank is probably the only one of its kind in the world, and as such has figured frequently and prominently in various articles on the progress and advancement being made by the colored race.

## Officers of the Concerns.

The officers of the Industrial Building and Savings Company are Lewis H. Douglass, president; Robert H. Terrell, vice president; Henry E. Baker, secretary; John H. Pierre, treasurer; Leonard C. Bailey, John R. Francis, Andrew F. Hiller, W. Scott Montgomery, William V. Tunnell, James Storum, Jerome A. Johnson, and Arthur S. Gray, directors.

The officers of the Capital Savings Bank are John R. Lynch, president; Jerome A. Johnson, vice president; Douglass H. McCarty, cashier; Robert H. Terrell, secretary, and Leonard C. Bailey, treasurer. If the bank has any other officers or directors, Jordan alleges, he does not know it.

## Alleged to Be Practically One.

The offices of both companies are located at 609 F Street northwest, and Jordan alleges, the bank is conducted by the officers in conjunction with the officers of the Building and Savings Company. He declares the institutions are practically one, and are maintaining partly, if not altogether, a kind of banking business rather than a building and loan association. He asserts that the building company exists more in name than in fact, and that its name is used to obtain money for the operation of the bank.

The cause of Jordan's suit is found in the allegation that the building company

## SENATORS WARNED AGAINST FAST RIDING

Messrs. Clark and Elkins  
Called Down by Sergeant.

## TOO SPEEDY WITH AUTOS

Complaint Made Against Them by the  
Capital Police Force and They Are  
Promptly Notified That They Must  
Comply With the Law.

Senators Clark and Elkins have been kindly but firmly admonished by Sergeant-at-Arms Randall of the Senate that they must moderate the speed of their automobiles while passing through the Capital park. Capt. J. P. McGraw, of the Capital police force, has been making war against bicyclists and chauffeurs who persist in riding faster than the law allows.

The doctory captain has furnished some of his men with wheels. Yesterday morning he rounded up his squad and said to them, in substance:

"Go forth, my minions, and apprehend all who violate the law against speed. Be no respecters of persons, nor of ranks, nor of classes. If they who make the law, choose to break the law, they shall know 'tis yet the law."

The autos of Senators Clark and Elkins are just about the speediest things that ever cut the breeze of Capital Hill, or made to palpitate the hearts of frightened pedestrians. The statesmen love a "hot chase down the wind." Their chauffeurs fling on the power and let things hum, and the wheels go so fast they only hit the high places.

Therefore, after Captain McGraw's declaration of principles it was not surprising that the Senator from West Virginia and his brother from Montana were hauled up as the first offenders.

They met the stern, accusing gaze of Sergeant-at-Arms Randall in silence. Then they both started to speak at once. "Please, sir," began the statesmen in chorus, and then stopped. Senator Clark recovered from his confusion first.

"Please, sir," said the gentleman from Montana, "we did not know we were going so fast. Did we, Elkins?"

"Oh, no sir," cried the gentleman from West Virginia eagerly, "and if you will just—"

"If you will let us off just this once, Mr. Randall, we will promise never to do it again. Won't we, Elkins?"

"Oh, yes, indeed, we will, sir," said Mr. Elkins.

"You must uphold the dignity of the law," said Mr. Randall sternly, but with kindness. "You should not flout the law you make, or why then make the law 'ou flout? Ride fast no more or you will wake my noble corps, who'll throw you out. Go, now in peace and sin no more."

The calling of the attention of the two Senators to the fact that they had exceeded the speed limit elicited from them the assurance that the fault would be corrected in the future.

## Comments on Complaints Against Customs Inspectors.

A CIRCULAR LETTER ISSUED

Lack of Definite Charges, He Says,  
Makes Specific Investigation Well-  
Nigh Impossible—Department to Make  
Every Effort to Stop Alleged Abuses.

Secretary of the Treasury, Shaw this morning made public his letter of reply to the numerous women complainants who some time ago made charges of officialness and incivility against the New York customs inspectors.

"Dear Madam," the letter begins, "on receipt of a petition signed by you and a large number of other ladies, setting forth alleged personal ill treatment and indignities on the part of inspectors of personal baggage at the port of New York, a circular letter was sent to each signer, asking a more specific statement and the facts upon which the conclusions recited in the petition were based. This circular was given to 1,929 ladies, whose addresses were given in the petition. A little over 300 were returned through the mails for want of sufficient address. Of the 700 remaining, the department has received 155 answers."

Of the replies, the Secretary continues, none reported any illegal demand on the part of the customs officers; fifty-six reported courteous treatment; forty-six objected to the method of inspection, seven claimed that their trunks were emptied on the wharf, six claimed to have been humiliated by impertinent questions, three complained of insolence on the part of the officers, five alleged discrimination, forty-five signed the complaint at the request of others, sixteen signed on "general principles," forty-one objected to making any declaration, ninety-three objected to the \$100 limit, two reported having bribed the officers, and three replied that they knew of cases of bribery.

"The want of definite charges" continues the letter, "renders it well-nigh impossible to conduct a specific investigation. Several letters refer to the nervous strain incident to having one's baggage opened and garments handled, however slightly, in public. One lady declares that 'the injury to gowns is slight compared to the injury to nerves.' The department will do all in its power to reduce this legitimate cause of complaint to the minimum. The traveling public, as well as those who stay at home, must be protected as far as possible. The best that can be done is more too good."

"Several complaints of having observed the baggage of others unduly scrutinized. Unless one knows all the facts, it is hard to correctly judge. The parties may have been well-known smugglers. There are cases. Advice may have been received through agents in Europe that these particular persons were bringing certain articles. Retention in making their declaration may have led to suspicion. In the enforcement of any law, the innocent sometimes, and the guilty quite frequently, are subject to great annoyance. I am surprised that the ladies who signed the petition report so little personal inconvenience."

## PRESIDENT PARDONS CAPTAIN COGHLAN

He Now Heads the List and Will Succeed Rear Admiral Farquhar.

The President has pardoned Capt. Joseph B. Coghlan, of the navy, for his criticism several years ago of the Register of the Navy, for which he was reduced nine numbers in rank.

The pardon places Captain Coghlan at the head of the list of captains, with an extra number, so that on the 19th of this month, upon the retirement of Admiral Farquhar, he will become a rear admiral.

## FOR AN AMERICAN ACADEMY.

Mr. McMillan Offers a Bill Establishing  
One at Rome.

Senator McMillan today introduced a bill "to incorporate the American Academy in Rome," a society for the promotion of art by the sending of promising students abroad to study.

## GOVERNMENT MOVES TO STOP PROBABLE INVASION OF PAUPERS VIA CANADA

## COMMISSIONER POWDERLY WILL FRUSTRATE PLANS OF PAUPERS

A cablegram from Antwerp says that one hundred and fifty pauper Greeks have been despatched from that port to America. It is presumed, the cablegram says, that they will land in Canada and endeavor to slip over the frontier into America.

Commissioner Powderly has warned the immigration agent at Quebec of the coming of the party, and the plan of the paupers to get into this country will be frustrated.

## INDIANA MINERS REJECT OPERATORS' PROPOSITION

Long Suspension of Work Is  
Now Likely.

Matter Will Go Before National Board  
for Final Consideration—Six Thousand Men Are Idle.

BRAZIL, Ind., April 5.—The miners have rejected the operators' ultimatum and adjourned sine die, which indicates that a long suspension of work will follow.

The deadlock resulted over the operators' proposition to pay last year's scale, provided the miners would remove the "gob" and slate from the entry.

The miners contended that the operators should take care of this refuse.

The matter will go before the national board for final consideration.

Over 6,000 miners and other mine employees are idle.

## SECRETARY SHAW REPLIES TO THE WOMEN

Comments on Complaints  
Against Customs  
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## DATE SET FOR SIGNING MANCHURIAN TREATY

Russian Minister Fixes Upon  
Eighth of April.

Minister Conger Sails From Taku to  
Shanghai on Chinese Customs Tariff  
Revision Mission.

PEKIN, April 5.—Prince Ching and M. Paul Lessar, the Russian Minister, have fixed on April 8 as the date for the signing of the new Manchurian convention.

Mr. Conger, the American Minister, sailed from Taku for Shanghai today on the gunboat Wilmington.

Mr. Conger is to represent the United States Government on the commission which is to revise the Chinese customs tariff.

Mme. Uchida gave an entertainment today in honor of Yung-chou, Princess Imperial, and a party of Chinese princesses.

## TO RETIRE COLONELS UPON ADVANCEMENT

Eight Officers of Long Service  
Stated for Promotion.

## WAR DEPARTMENT PLANS TO GET AROUND EXPECTED LACK OF ACTION ON BILL BEFORE SENATE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

The War Department now has little hope that the Senate Committee on Military Affairs will act favorably during this session on the bill for the retirement with advanced rank of officers of the grade of colonel or below who served in the civil war. It is hoped, however, that practically the same results may be obtained by promoting and retiring such officers.

If the Senate approves this action of the War Department, as it is believed it will, the President will promote in turn all colonels on the active list who served in the civil war. It is the desire of the War Department to promote and immediately retire Col. J. I. Rogers and H. C. Hasbrouck, of the Artillery Corps; Col. M. Whiteside, of the Cavalry; and Col. S. Snyder, John H. Page, Jacob Klise, C. McKibbin and C. C. Hood, of the Infantry. These officers are all well up on the list of colonels, and all of them were in the army during the war of the rebellion.

The recent promotions of Colonels De Russy, Burt and Sheridan will cause the following additional promotions in the army: Lieutenant Colonels Cragle, Eighth Infantry; Bowman, Fifth Infantry, and Carter, of the Adjutant General's Department, to be colonels; Majors Van Orsdale, Seventh Infantry; Buchanan, Eleventh Infantry, and Kerr to be lieutenant colonels.

## GUNBOAT MACHIAS REACHES SAN DOMINGO

Trouble in the Haitian Islands.

The State Department received a cablegram this morning from United States Minister Powell at Haiti announcing the arrival at San Domingo of the gunboat Machias.

No trouble is expected by the State Department, but as a measure of safety it was deemed best to order an American vessel to be present at the scene of the revolution.

## Mr. Powderly Notifies Quebec Agent to Watch For the Party.

It is reported that thousands of these paupers have already entered the United States by way of the Canadian frontier.

## ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY OF THEM, ALL MENDICANTS, SENT FROM ANTWERP.

THEY WILL BE STOPPED

It is reported that thousands of these paupers have entered the United States by way of the frontier.

A reporter for The Times called upon Commissioner General Powderly this afternoon in regard to the matter. Nothing has been learned officially yet regarding this particular batch of Greek paupers mentioned in the cablegram from Antwerp. Mr. Powderly said:

"Plan Known.

"The process of sending diseased and pauper immigrants by way of Canada has been known to the bureau for many years. During the last eight months the different ports of entry on the Canadian border have been notified by officers of the Immigration Bureau, a station having for its particular object the apprehension and detention of this class of immigrants was established recently at Montreal, under the supervision of Special Inspector Robert Watchorn, and, owing to his energetic work, paupers and diseased persons intending to come to the United States by way of Canada have been apprehended, held, and prevented from coming direct to the United States. The method employed by this class of immigrants to gain access to the United States was to purchase tickets from the old country to some point in Canada close to the border line, and there await an opportunity to cross over, but their plans have been frustrated through the organized and efficient work of the immigration officials along the border and at Montreal."

Times Thanked for Warning.

"We have at Quebec an immigrant station under the supervision of Commissioner of Immigration John Thomas, Jr., duty, with the assistance of his inspectors, to examine all immigrants who come manifested to points within the United States. It is the duty of the inspector in charge Watchorn to examine all who, after coming to Canada, change their mind and attempt to enter the United States. A number have been sent back, those who have, by one means and another, gained access to this country, have been apprehended and deported from United States ports. The Italian Government has recently notified immigration agents to warn all persons applying for passage that they will not be permitted to come to the United States if they are diseased or indigent. This batch of 150 Greek paupers to which you refer may or may not have landed, but, in any event, we will at once communicate with our officers in Canada and warn them against this invasion."

"The Times will accept our thanks for its kindness in placing this information at our disposal."

## AMBASSADOR CLAYTON FULLY EXONERATED

Charges of Being Improperly Interested  
in Mexican Mines Disproved.

The State Department has exonerated Gen. Powell Clayton, United States Ambassador to Mexico, the charges against him to the effect that he was improperly interested in certain Mexican mining enterprises having been disproved.

Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota, was active in pressing the charges against General Clayton. General Clayton was in Washington several days ago, and written answer with Secretary Hay, and a personal interview with the latter.

## TERMS OF A CANAL TREATY THAT WOULD BE APPROVED HERE.

The State Department has identified to Nicaragua the terms of a treaty respecting the possible construction of an inter-oceanic canal through that country which will be acceptable to the United States.

The document is not in the nature of a protocol, being merely a notification. It is presumed that Secretary Hay sounded the leaders of the Senate upon the character of the terms before submitting them to the representatives of the Nicaraguan Government.